

STORMS OVER A WIDE AREA

Great Damage From Falling Snow and Rising Rivers.

Pittsburg Threatened by the Severest Flood on Record—Traffic Blocked on Many Roads, and Telegraph Lines Injured—Street Works Idle.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Storms extending from the Gulf to the lakes wrought severe damage today throughout a wide area of the country. Reports from the upper portion of this State and from Pennsylvania and Virginia tell of especial havoc caused to railway lines, shipping, and crops by heavy falls of snow, high winds, and flooded rivers.

Owing to the great damage done to telegraph lines, the extent of the injuries cannot be learned tonight. In Buffalo and the northern portion of New York and Pennsylvania the telegraph and telephone lines are crippled. The high tide caused a flood at the Plovera Ferry on the Jersey side tonight. The floor of the ferryhouse was inundated, and water stood three feet deep in Plovera Avenue for a distance of 400 feet for nearly two hours. The water began to recede about 9 o'clock just as it reached the door of the restaurant in the Erie depot, where people were obliged to pass through the depot to get to the trolley cars.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—The most disastrous flood since 1884 is sweeping down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and the marks at the foot of Market Street are expected to show a stage of over thirty feet of water before the rivers begin to fall. It is the worst April flood of which there is any record since 1852.

The great flood of February 6, 1884, reached a height of 133 feet by the Market Street marks, which are official river marks of Pittsburgh. Some of the rivermen say that the present flood may pass this stage, but this is regarded as doubtful.

The river at midnight is rising at the rate of four inches an hour. As the rivers are still rising at all points the exact amount of water to be expected at Pittsburgh cannot be forecasted.

Mr. Ridgeway, Director of the Weather Bureau, early sounded the warning, and notified the police departments of both cities of impending floods. The rainfall at Pittsburgh during the past forty-eight hours was 3.57 inches, and at other places it was correspondingly large.

The borough of Carnegie was practically inundated during the day, and the damage in this borough will reach thousands of dollars. The postal service was badly crippled by the flood. Landladies were numerous.

The first intimation those who have property along the low lands had of the flood was yesterday morning when the water in the Monongahela River reached sixteen feet. At 3 o'clock the danger line, twenty-three feet, was passed by three inches. This causes much apprehension. Rapidly the water in the three streams arose until 5 o'clock, when the Monongahela had twenty-four feet, Allegheny twenty-six, and Ohio twenty-three feet. Bulletin were then issued that perhaps the thirty-foot mark would be reached.

At present a correct estimate of the principal loss by the flood in damage to property and loss of wages cannot be made. It is believed, however, that \$2,000,000 would be a conservative estimate.

The greatest losers are the United States Steel Corporation and the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads. Many mills of the former are under water, shutting down the works and damaging the machinery. On the two railroads named trains are delayed, and many costly landladies have occurred.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has entirely abandoned traffic on the Washington, Pa. branch, a flood having swept down the Chartiers Creek Valley and inundated the borough of Carnegie. Freight traffic has been abandoned on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which runs to Buffalo. The Allegheny Valley has six landslides within twenty-five miles of Pittsburgh.

West of Orville, Ohio, there is two feet of snow on the Fort Wayne Railroad, and on all the roads west of Pittsburgh many telegraph poles were pulled down by the weight of wet snow.

East of Pittsburgh the railroads are not much damaged, comparatively speaking. Because the rivers flooded the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, fully 25,000 men will be idle, perhaps for a week, the water having got into the Carnegie Company's mills at Homestead, Duquesne, and Braddock, the tin plate mills on the south side, Pittsburgh, and the sheet steel mills at McKeesport, where a strike was recently called off.

James & Laughlin will have 2,000 men idle. Thousands of dollars of damage will be caused by the water getting among the valuable machinery and depositing rust and mud upon it.

DAMAGE IN KENTUCKY.

Trees Uprooted by the Wind and Many Streams Flooded.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 20.—Kentucky was visited today by a severe snow and rain storm. The temperature is low tonight. The wind blew at a velocity of about fifty-five miles an hour. In some places large trees were uprooted, barns and fences were demolished, and property much damaged. Snow fell in the mountains to a depth of fourteen inches. Heavy rains have caused the streams to leave their banks and in the lowlands thousands of dollars' worth of property has been washed away.

The Kentucky River is on a rampage and threatens to pass the high-water mark of three years ago.

COTTON HURT BY THE COLD.

Damage Caused in Louisiana by the Frost.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Reports from north Louisiana are to the effect that the damage from the cold spell of Thursday and Friday was greater than at first thought. It injured most of the cotton that was up.

Northern Mississippi suffered from the cold weather less than Louisiana.

TWO RIVER STEAMERS LOST.

Fire and Flood Cause Disastrous Wrecks Near McKeesport, Pa.

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 20.—Fire and flood caused one of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of Monongahela River transportation at Lock No. 4, twenty miles south of this city, at 8 o'clock this morning. The steamer Robert McKelvey was burned to the water's edge and sunk, thirty coal-laden boats went over the dam, and the steamer Alcoa was crowded to pieces by getting caught between the runaway barges and the shore.

The steamer McKelvey was on her way up the river with a load of empty hoppers when a fire broke out on the boiler deck. In a few minutes the flames spread to every part of the boat. Capt. George Hemming ordered the crew of twenty men into an empty barge and cut it loose from the tow.

In this manner they reached the shore. The burning steamer floated against the fleet of coal boats moored at the landing of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company at Lock No. 4, and tore thirty of the boats from their fastenings.

The great fleet of coal boats and the burning steamer floated down and over the dam. The coal boats each contained about 2,000 bushels of coal. The steamer Alcoa, belonging to Capt. J. O. Watson, attempted to save one of the runaway barges, and was pushed up against the river bank and crushed to pieces. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

All the other boats were the property of the coal company, and the loss will reach \$300,000.

The trouble was mainly due to the excessively high river. It has been raining for forty-eight hours, and the rivers are away beyond their banks. All railroads in this vicinity are shut down. At Sobon, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the hill has slid down upon the tracks, and several houses are standing in the middle of the road. Hundreds of thousands of tons of earth are still sliding.

The Youghiogheny River division of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie has a slide every few hundred feet. The Monongahela division of the same road is in almost the same condition. The Baltimore and Ohio is completely paralyzed.

Telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction. The storm is the worst that has been experienced for a number of years. Half the city of Allegheny is under water and the residents are traveling to and from their homes in boats.

The rivers are still rising at the rate of twelve inches an hour, and the rise is expected to eclipse records for many years.

NEW RIVER FLOODED.

Bridges Swept Away and Railroad Tracks Washed Out.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—New River, in the southwest part of this State, is higher than any time since 1873 and is a raging flood of tangled masses of trees, hayricks, logs, and lumber washed from its banks. Much of the Norfolk and Western tracks are under water. All telegraph lines for a mile near Radford are under water.

A bridge across Connelly's Run, in the town of Radford, washed away and wrecked on its factory by knocking it from its foundation in twenty feet of water, where it was held by the weight of the heavy machinery inside. The fine dam of the Radford Electric Company, across Little River, was swept away. The loss to farms on New River is very great. The telegraph wires have been broken in many places and accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

Reports coming in tonight show that damage from floods west of Roanoke is very severe. The Norfolk and Western Railroad has been badly damaged. A roadbed has been washed out in a number of places, and for two miles west of Radford the telegraph poles and lines are washed out. The Western Union Company sent a trainload of material from here tonight, with a large force to repair damage.

A number of bridges have been washed out on the Cripple Creek branch of the Norfolk and Western road.

SNOW IN NEW YORK STATE.

Telegraph Wires Down and Fruit Orchards Suffer Severely.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 20.—Snow fell in this city last night to a depth of fifteen inches on the level. Trains on all roads going through Dunkirk have been from one to three hours late. Communication with the outside world by telephone and telegraph has been badly interrupted. Wires being broken and grounded in every direction.

Powers were burned out in the telegraph offices by electric light wires falling across the lines. Street cars have run irregularly and at long intervals. Great injury has been done to orchards by the breaking down of branches under the weight of heavy snow. Many valuable fruit trees are reduced to tall ragged stumps.

The storm began on Thursday night and continued until late afternoon. It is estimated that fully two feet of snow has fallen, as much melted and disappeared before it could be packed.

Buffalo experienced the worst April snow storm last night and today since the local weather bureau was established. Tonight there is a steady downpour of rain and the annual floods in South Buffalo are expected. Fortunately there is no ice in Buffalo River. Telegraph and telephone wires in all parts of the city were down throughout the greater part of the day, due to the heavy wet snow collected on them, and the services were crippled.

The Buffalo Railway Company, by working its men all night, was able to offer an indifferent service throughout the day. Telephone poles, trees, and chimneys were blown over in all parts of the city, and one horse was killed by a live wire.

The falling of the telegraph poles resulted in many narrow escapes of pedestrians. In all, a foot of snow fell, and the effect on the Pan-American Exposition will be to retard work so that it will be impossible unless warm, dry weather prevails next week, to get the grounds in presentable condition. All the fair officials are dependent on the weather, and thousands of plants were buried, and the fair will not be as ready for opening day as it was Thursday.

From all over western New York reports indicate that much damage was done to fruit trees by the heavy snow, which broke limbs and branches. On Canandaigua Lake several yachts were wrecked.

(Continued on Second Page.)

"Where It Touches It Heals." Zema-Cura positively cures eczema and discharges. At all drug stores.

AN ANSWER TO McLAURIN

Senator Tillman Makes an Attack on His Colleague.

Charges Him With Treason to Democracy and With Enslavement in Speeches—His Vote on the Spanish Treaty a Betrayal of His Party.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—Senators Tillman and McLauren have locked horns. Senator Tillman has issued a statement speaking of McLauren in sharp language, and Senator McLauren, while refusing to be drawn into a controversy, denies pointblank one of Mr. Tillman's charges and makes explanations of others.

In reference to Senator McLauren's speech before the Southern Manufacturers' Club, of Charlotte, Senator Tillman said:

"It seems to have been intended to pave the way for the Senator's passage into the Republican camp. The thing which astonishes me is his continuous effort to pose as a Democrat. My colleague says: 'My definition of Democracy is liberty for man formulated into a theory of government; it means man's inalienable ownership of himself; it means free thought and free speech.'"

"This is not the definition given in any dictionary, nor is it the definition given by Jefferson, and it is only intended to justify the Senator's desertion of his party, his treachery to its principles, and his betrayal of the people of South Carolina who have trusted him."

"The Kansas City platform is the only embodiment of Democratic principles that can now be recognized, and no man can be considered a Democrat who ignores the principles and policies laid down in that platform and persistently votes with the Republican Administration, both in its foreign and domestic policies."

"Senator McLauren iterates and reiterates the charge that the new Democracy is a sectional party and then truthfully claims that the South, which in the last campaign was alone Democratic, is the American end of America. Strange, that because of this fact and our veneration and love for the principles on which our Government rests, that this broad American statesman and new-born Democrat of a hitherto unknown type should counsel our people to accept conditions as they are and make the best of them."

"Senator McLauren declared that McKinley should be renominated by acclamation, and if his speech means anything, it means that the Democratic party ought to surrender all of its traditions, which he claims are long since dead; become an echo of the Republican party, endorse its foreign policy, as well as its domestic policy, ship subsidy, large standing army, and everything. I have never believed that my colleague would dare face the people of South Carolina in any political campaign, knowing what I do about him, but as he indicates his purpose to still misrepresent an Democrat, and while attacking me covertly as one of the leaders of the so-called Democracy, it is his purpose to lead our people into the Republican camp—duty compels me to speak out and tell certain things."

"McLauren made in the Senate, in January, 1899, a speech which was as ultra and as pronounced in its denunciation of the acquisition of the Philippines, and portrayed the many dangers which threatened our country in consequence, as any ever delivered in this country. Up to Saturday night he voted with the treaty with Spain on Monday—he repeatedly told me and other Senators he was bitterly opposed to the ratification and would not vote for it. Between adjournment on Saturday evening and the vote on Monday the mantle of broad American statesmanship descended upon him, and a few minutes before the Senate went into executive session to consider the treaty and take a vote as agreed he gave a halting and lame explanation of his intended change of front."

"His vote secured the ratification, because, on the first roll call, Mr. Jones of Nevada, who had also voted as he would have done in the treaty, passed when his name was called, and I feel certain that Senator McLauren had stood by his party and by himself, Mr. Jones would not, at the end, have voted for the ratification."

"Conscious as he is that his vote was the governing factor in the train of momentous consequences so far-reaching and terrible and involving the war of subjugation in the Philippines, the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the loss of thousands of lives, and other dire results, which no man can foresee, that he as he would endeavor to make a desperate effort to vindicate the President's policy in his own action. The Declaration of Independence, of course, and an amendment of dead tradition is the policy of a man who behaves as he has done. Such a man has no conscience or principles."

"The eloquent speech which he delivered in the Senate was largely stolen from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, on Thanksgiving Day, November, 1898, in the Brick Church of New York City, two months before Senator McLauren delivered it in the Senate. I have not only had to follow because McLauren had deserted his party in a great crisis under suspicious circumstances and contrary to his avowed purpose, but have had the mortification of having other Senators—Northern gentlemen—speak of the degradation to which South Carolina had come in being represented by a man who would boldly steal the brain-work of another by whole sentences and paragraphs and have the effrontery to deliver it in the Senate."

"The people of South Carolina cannot be further deceived or misled by this man, and I speak now in order that they may fully inform themselves on all of these matters, and I stand."

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. April 20 and 21, good for return until Friday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited. At all drug stores.

CHINESE ENVOYS DISAGREE

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching Have a Falling Out.

The Funeral of General Schwarzkopf—Shansi Not to Be Invaded—Fighting Looked for by the Germans—Trouble Over the Indictments.

SHANGHAI, April 20.—(10 p. m.)—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the peace envoys at Peking, have disagreed, so it is stated, and now have few dealings with each other. Prince Ching, the other day, requested Earl Li to help with the Manchurian dynasty. The request was made through some mutual friends. No reply has yet been received.

PEKIN, April 20.—The funeral of General von Schwarzkopf, the German officer who lost his life in the fire in the Winter Palace, took place at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a large representation from the contingents of other nations, and all the Ministers were present.

The scene in the palace grounds, where the services of the Lutheran Church were conducted by a German chaplain, was very impressive. The dead general was a delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague. He was a strong German patriot, and was always a courteous gentleman. His body will be sent back to Germany.

The French profess to believe that no fighting will occur on the borders of Chih-li Province between the Chinese and German and French expedition. The Germans entertain the opposite belief, but both have agreed not to enter the Province of Shansi.

Colonel Coolidge, of the Ninth United States Infantry, who succeeded Colonel Liscum when the latter was killed at Tientsin, will leave here tomorrow to inspect the Seventh United States Infantry.

Another native Catholic convert having a permit from the French has been arrested in the British section of the city. He is charged with carrying rifles, which is contrary to the regulations of all the generals. The French priests have been warned heretofore that there must not be a repetition of such misdeeds.

The protest claim that they have been buying these rifles to send to Mongolia for the defence of that country; but, instead, they have been buying them to send to native converts, who, under the law, are in danger of being court-martialed for having them in their possession. An excuse exists for this, but it is hardly permissible to allow the Catholics to ignore the regulations of the foreign commanders.

The Chinese envoys, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, complain about the indictment presented by the Ministers against the guilty provincial officials. There is a big middle as to the names of the officials, and the places where the crimes were committed are stated in a confused way, making it difficult to secure conviction. It is also known that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, is opposed to further punishment of Chinese officials.

The Ministers, in making up their lists of officials, ignored all suggestions, failed to seek information, and worked in the dark on this most important question, which will have far-reaching effects. Some people think it would have been better managed if a special committee of experts had collected the testimony, prepared the indictments, and submitted them to the Ministers.

Captain Reeves, the Military Attaché of the American Legation, left here yesterday to join the Franco-German expedition.

The famine in Shansi Province continues. Wheat is selling for ten gold dollars per 150 pounds.

The gentry of Chukhi, in the northern part of the Province of Chekiang, have entered an objection to that part of the agreement between the Ministers and the Chinese peace envoys regarding the prohibition of literary examinations for a certain number of years in places where anti-foreign disturbances have occurred.

KING EDWARD'S STRICTNESS.

England's Sovereign Becoming a Stickler for Etiquette.

LONDON, April 20.—Court circles are greatly excited over an incident last week which is taken to indicate that King Edward does not intend to retain the free and easy manners which was one of his pleasing characteristics when he was the Prince of Wales.

Coming to London from Windsor he was surprised at being met at the station, not by the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse, as etiquette required, but by that officer's deputy. An enquiry elicited the fact that the Duke of Portland was not in town.

The next day the King, through his secretary, wrote to the duke, sharply intimating that when the King was in London, his master of horse ought also to be there.

The courtiers argue that if such an incident occurred when the Court is in mourning they are in for a strict time next year.

INVITING MR. KRUGER HERE.

The Princess Salm-Salm Asks Him to Visit America.

AMSTERDAM, April 20.—Princess Salm-Salm, the President of the Boer League in New York, has arrived here to confer with Mr. Kruger.

She brings a request that Mr. Kruger should visit America in May or June.

BALM FOR MILLER'S DUPES.

Seven and a Half Cents on the Dollar the End of High Hopes.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Those persons who put in claims against the Miller "get-rich-quick" syndicate may receive about 7½ cents on the dollar. An application probably will be made next week to Judge Thomas in the United States Court, Brooklyn, for an order directing the trustee, John D. Lord, to pay out the money in his custody, \$300,000.

"Good Tells." U-A-M purifies the blood, gives you appetite, and vigor. At all drug stores.

A POST FOR AGUINALDO.

Mr. Schurman Would Make Him Governor of a Province.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—Jacob G. Schurman issued today a statement on the recent manifesto issued by the Filipino chieftain, Aguinaldo. Cornell's president still favors setting up the insurgent chieftain as governor of the Tagalog provinces. He declares that the American Government should adopt a lenient course toward the rebellious people. Dr. Schurman said:

"Four things are important in the proceeding. First, Aguinaldo's recognition that a complete termination of hostilities is absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippines; second, his confession that the Filipinos have declared unshakably for peace and that a majority of them have hopefully accepted American sovereignty; third, his assurance that his countrymen already enjoy some of the liberties promised by the Americans and confidently expect, with improved conditions, to enjoy them all; and fourth, Aguinaldo's own acceptance of the sovereignty of the United States."

"The first three of these factors are the direct result of the American election in November. They are of much more importance than Aguinaldo's own attitude, because they are recognized by the majority of Filipinos, whose course, already taken, Aguinaldo at this late date merely follows. His advice will have some influence, but it comes too late for much advantage, and MacArthur's forces will be the more constraining argument with those still in arms."

"But in the policy of conciliation, which must follow that of pacification, Aguinaldo can be of aid to us. When Aguinaldo's sincerity is established beyond doubt, it would be part of a healing and cementing policy to make him governor of some Tagalog province. Upon the one hand, it comes too late for much advantage, and MacArthur's forces will be the more constraining argument with those still in arms."

AGUINALDO IN HIS HOME.

The Filipino Evidently Worried and Extremely Nervous.

MANILA, April 20.—A correspondent in the night visited Aguinaldo at the residence assigned to him near the palace occupied by Governor General MacArthur. Aguinaldo moved to this house tonight, and is living there free with his wife and child under the chaperage of Colonel Malvar.

The former Filipino generalissimo appeared to be considerably worried. He has aged considerably since he assumed the dictatorship at Bacoor in 1898. He refused to say anything for publication. He refused to say anything, as he fears his statements might be misconstrued. He is extremely uncommunicative even with his friends.

A GOLD LINE TO PITTSBURGH.

The Southwestern System Seeking to Enter Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Developments in the plan of consolidating and augmenting the Gould system of railroads have reached a point which justifies the statement that, within the next year, the Southwestern system, organized by Jay Gould and left in the control of his son, George J. Gould, will include fully 6,000 miles of line and will reach eastward as far as Pittsburgh.

A \$30,000,000 syndicate has been formed to connect the Wabash Railroad with the productive Pittsburgh region. The syndicate is composed of Mr. Gould and his associates of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and the Chancery practically admits there is no resource except in the direction of the new policy which has now been inaugurated.

The days of a general tariff for revenue in Great Britain are near at hand. The idea of protection is still an anathema in the minds of the very men who will impose a tariff in the near future, but it is a more juggling with names. The thing itself must come.

The party of free trade has itself declared it, and only those who are willfully blind fail to see it.

HORSE OWNERS PROTESTING.

Englishmen Want Restrictions on the Importation of Animals.

LONDON, April 20.—Horse breeders and owners are much concerned over what is described as the free importation of horses from the United States. There is a feeling that the Government will be induced to take action.

If those concerned could have their way they would put a big duty on imported horses, in fact, it has already been suggested that the duty should be as high as \$100 a head.

This suggestion was brought to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day, but he did not take kindly to it.

THE NEW CONSOLS OFFERED.

An Issue of £50,000,000 Advertised by the Bank of England.

LONDON, April 21.—The Bank of England this morning advertised the issue of £50,000,000 in consols, of which amount £30,000,000 have already been placed. The treasury fixes the price of the issue at 94½.

The stock will be in addition to and on the same footing with the existing 2½ per cent consols. The interest at the rate of 2½ per cent will be paid until April, 1902. Thereafter the interest will be at the rate of 2½ per cent.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AN AUTHOR.

Italy's King Completes a History of Coins and Medals.

ROME, April 20.—King Victor Emmanuel has just completed the first volume of his "History of Italian Coins and Medals," on which he has long been engaged. The book contains no fewer than 1,500 illustrations and it is estimated to cost \$10,000. It will be published about the end of September.

Boers Want to Trek.

PRETORIA, April 20.—A large number of Boers have asked the German Consul to obtain permits from the British authorities allowing them to trek into German territory.

\$27.50 to New Orleans and Return.

Account General's Treasury Conference. M. E. Chase (South) Italian Coins and Medals. May 2, 1902, and 24, valid for return until May 2.